CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

Method was one step used in research process, and research was an efforts in science that done to get the facts and for getting the truth. In other words, methodology was a concept that guide the researcher about the arranging how the research done (Nazir, 1989: 51). So, research methodology was the first step that must be prepared before the researcher did his research. The purpose of this study was to investigate the types of linguistic feature that used by male and female lecturers in Faculty of letters and Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, using categorization suggested by *Scotton* and *Bernsten* and also to find the gender influence on the use of linguistic feature types. The researcher focus on the speech of the lecturers did not in the situation and the condition. To reach these goals this chapter presented research design, data sources, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1. Research Design

Research methods in education (and the other social sciences) were often divided into two main types: quantitative and qualitative methods. "Quantitative research was 'explaining phenomena by collecting numerical data that were analyzed using mathematically based methods.

When we thought of quantitative methods, we would probably have specific things in mind. That we would probably be thinking of statistics, numbers, and many of us might be thinking quantitative methods were difficult.

The design of this research was a Quantitative research, it mean that the researcher using statistical methods to counting the data, according to (Lia Litosseliti 2010:52) Quantitative research focus on how much or how many there is\are of a particular characteristic or item. To collect the data, the writer became the main instrument who asked the object about the direction. So the researcher could understand the context of the speech who had produced by the object and could analyze and interpret the data later. In order to describe the type of linguistic features as natural as possible, the researcher minimized casting aside the object, so the researcher can get the speech the object naturally.

3.2. Setting and Objects of the study

This study was conducted in Faculty of letters and humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. The objects of the study consists of 10 lecturers of Adab Faculty UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya 5 males and 5 females speeches and the writer chose them randomly.

3.3. Data and Source of Data

The form of the data was the natural utterances of the objects in giving direction to the direction seeker (the researcher), natural here means that the

researcher take the data in natural speech in giving direction, because when people gave their direction it was from their idea and their thought and it could not be set by other peoples because people's understanding was different each other, this research focused on how the direction giver gave direction to the direction seeker in Giving direction conversation. This, the writer took the data by asking the objects the location of the ELTIS. Why the writer chose ELTIS, because ELTIS was common building in UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya and the writer believed that all lecturers of English Department of letters and humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya knew the building. The data were collected within three weeks.

3.4 Instrument

Instrument in this research was researcher itself and acted as the direction seeker and posed as a student of university who was looking for the location of the ELTIS. The writer also used audio tape recorder to record the conversation. The conversation following a script that were made by the writer before, the example of the script were:

- 1) . Excusing the subjects
 - "Excuse me'.
- 2) Asking the directions
 - Where is the location of ELTIS?'
- 3) The type of opening responses of the objects determines the response of the direction seeker, the writer makes some alternative-responses:

a. If the objects' types of opening response were question repeats, summary-like statements, or the combination of both, such as, "ELTIS?, It's in the SAC building, it is near Auditorium?. ', the direction seeker would ask them with another question to make the objects clarifying their answer further.

4) Thanking the Objects

'Thank you'.

It is intend to get the closing response of the objects.

3.5 Data Collection

The writer or direction-seeker found the objects in the Adab Faculty A and B buildings. Before the writer approached the objects, the writer observed them first whether they were busy or not and made sure that didnot disturb them. After the writer approached them, the writer asked the location of the ELTIS. During the conversation, the writer recorded the conversation to help the writer memorized the conversation.

3.6 Data analysis

The data which were obtained from records were transcribed carefully and accurately and the writer codeed the conversation into four units: opening, main body, pre-closing, and closing using *Scotton* and *Bernsten*'s categorization. After that, the writer counted the frequency of each linguistic feature type and put it into the Table of Frequency. An Examples of Table:

Unit	LF	Object 1	2	3	4	5	TT	ТМО	Table Frequency and
О	Inj								Distribution of
P	Qr								Linguistic Feature Types
Е	Dq								
N	Sls								
I	С								
N	P				A				
G	Fi		1	A					
M	Bi								
A	Cc			M			A		
I	Exc								
N	Mdd								
	Y+A+V								
В	Y+V								
О					1				
D	Pr								
Y	Oc								
	Сс								
	L	L							
PCl	Syn								
	ı	ı	1	1	1	1			
ClS	Inf								

There are many symbol that we found in this table, such as:

Lf : Linguistic features

Tt : Total Linguistic FeaturesTmo : Total Male ObjectsTfo : Total Female Objects

Symbol in Opening unit:

Inj : Interjection

Qr : Question repeat

Dq : Different question

Sls : Summary like statement

C : Comment

P : Pause Fi : Filler

Symbol in Main Body

Bi : Bald imperative

Cc : Indirect directive which begins with Conditional Clause
Exc : Indirect directive which begins with Extraposition Clause
Mdd : Indirect directive which implies more direct directives

Y+A+V: You + Auxiliary verb + Main verb directive

Y+V : You +Verb directive Pr : Parenthetical remark

Oc : Orientation check

Cch : Comprehension check

In pre-closing unit the symbol was (Syn: Synthesize) this symbol only in preclosing unit, and in closing unit we also found some symbol such as: (F: Formal, Inf: Informal). To analyzed and discussed the findings found in Table of frequency in each unit (opening, main body, pre-closing, and closing), the writer made the frequency of Object:

Table frequency of Object & opening linguistic features

Type of Linguistic Features	Total	%	Object	%
	7/			
Interjection				
Question repeat	7			
Different question	7			
Summary-like statement				
Comment				
Pause				
Filler				

Table frequency of Object & Main body linguistic features

Type of Linguistic Features	Total	%	Object	%
Directives				
Bald imperative		7/		
Indirect directive				
Conditional clause				
Extraposition clause				
Imply more direct -				
directive				
You + aux + verb				
You + verb				
Comment/expressions				
Parenthetipal remark				
Orientation check				
Comprehension check				
-				

Table frequency of Object & Pre – Closing and Closing linguistic features:

Type of Linguistic Features	Total	c%	Object	%
Pre-closing				
Synthesize				
Closing	//			
Informal				
Formal				

To compare the frequency of linguistic features between male and female lecturers, the writer used these tables below:

Table frequency of Object & male and female's opening linguistic features;

Type of Linguistic		Male Male				Female				
Features										
		Total	%	Object	%	Total	c%	Object	%	
Interjection										
Question repeat										
Different question	1									
Summary like -										
statement										
Comment										
Filler										
Pause										

Table frequency of Object & male and female's main body linguistic features;

Type of Linguistic	Male				Female			
Features								
	Total	%	Object	%	Total	%	Object	%

Directives						
Bald imperative						
Indirect directive						
Conditional clause						
Extraposition clause						
Imply more direct -						
directive						
You + aux + verb						
You + verb						
Comment/expressions		for the same	7			
Parenthetipal remark	1/1					
Orientation check	A.C.					
Comprehension check		W		ĺ		

Table frequency of Object & male and female's Pre – closing and closing linguistic features;

Type of Lingu	Male Male				Female					
Features						4.				
		Total	%	Object	%	Total	%	Object	%	
Pre-closing										
Synthesize							- 1			
Closing										
Informal Formal										

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The percentage of the objects and linguistic feature type were counted by using the formula below:

Linguistic feature type (%) = $TT \div TU \times 100$

Subject (%) = TS \div S × 100

TT = Total frequency in each type

TU = Total frequency in each unit

TS = Total subject in each type

S = Total Subject

Based the formula above tallying were done to measure the frequency of each in order to get the percentage. Total frequency in each type was divided by Total frequency in each unit, afterwards the result was multiplied by 100 % to find the linguistic feature type percentage. And to find the Subject percentage we had to divide the total subject in each type with total Subject, afterwards the result was multiplied by 100 %.